Distribution of water

†*130. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':
SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no even distribution of water available in the country;

(b) if so, what is the assessment of per head availability of water in each State of the country;

(c) whether Government have identified those States where the availability of water is less than the requirement; and

(d) if so, the details of those States and quantity of water available in each of them?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The average annual precipitation, including snowfall is 4000 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) in the country. Out of this, the average annual water availability in the river-systems of the country is assessed at 1869 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM). The per capita water availability in the year 2001 is 1820 cubic metre per year on a national level. The lowest per capita average availability of water in the country is estimated as 298 cubic metre per year for Sabarmati basin and the highest per capita average availability of water in the country is estimated as 16,990 cubic metre per year in Minor River Basins Draining into Bangladesh & Myanmar followed by 13.636 cubic metre per year in Brahmaputra-Barak Sub-basin.

(b) The availability of water is not assessed State-wise. It is assessed river basin-wise. The River basin-wise water availability and per capita availability of water is given at Annex.

(c) and (d) According to the international criteria, a situation of annual per capita availability of water of less than 1000 cubic metre is considered

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

as scarcity condition. Accordingly, the per capita water availability in the Sabarmati basin. Area of Inland Drainage in Rajasthan Desert: East flowing rivers between Pennar and Kanyakumari: Pennar: West flowing rivers of Kutchh. Saurashtra including Luni: Cauvery basin: East flowing rivers between Mahanadi and Pennar: Tapi and Mahi river basins is less than 1000 cubic metre per year. The quantity of water available in each of these basins is also given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

River Basinwise water availability and per Capita Availability

River Basin	Average Annual Surface Water Availability (Billion Cubic Metre)	Per Capita Water availability in the year 2001 (m3)
Area of Inland Drainage in Rajasthan Desert	Negl.	
Sabarmati	3.81	298
East Flowing Rivers between Pennar and Kanyakumari	16.46	301
Pennar	6.32	535
West Flowing Rivers of Kutchh, Saurashtra including Luni	15.1	562
Cauvery	21.36	599
East Flowing Rivers between Mahanadi and Pennar	22.52	784
Tapi	14.88	826
Marti	11.02	863
Krishna	78.12	1056
Subarnarekha	12.37	1082
Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barak Basin		
a. Ganga sub-basin	525.02	1202
b. Brahmaputra & Barak sub-basin	585.60	13636
Indus	73.31	1438
Godavari	110.54	1683
Mahanadi	66.88	2067
Brahmani & Baitarni	28.48	2388

Note :Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

River Basin	Average Annual Surface Water Availability (Billion Cubic Metre)	Per Capita Water availability in the year 2001 (m3)
Narmada	45.64	2552
West Flowing Rivers from Tapi to Tadri	87.41	2785
West Flowing Rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari	113.53	2862
Minor River Basins Draining into Bangladesh and Myanmar	31.00	16990
TOTAL (National)	1869.35	1820

Decline in credit deposit ratio

*131. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI:
SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Credit Deposit Ratio of public sector banks has declined over the years thus shrinking credit supply to States affecting the poor especially in the farm sector; and

(b) what was the Credit Deposit Ratio during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Credit Deposit Ratio during the last three years is given below:

Year	CD. Ratio
31.03.2000	55.65%
31.03.2001	56.96%
31.03.2002	58.81%

Guidelines for bilateral aid

*132. SHRI R.P. GOENKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new set of guidelines have been framed to govern future bilateral aid flows to India, which may be required by